Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The bottles were in the ground a full week and then I journeyed to Eagle Rock anxious to see if my experiment had proved a success. The first bottle examined contained several *Geotrupes* and a number of common *Carabidæ* and I was much pleased and knew at once that my hopes would be more than realized. Every bottle examined contained from one to six or eight *Geotrupes* in addition to a number of other species. One contained a mouse in an advanced stage of decomposition and in that bottle I obtained a number of *Necrophorus tomentosus.* After examining the contents of each bottle carefully it was rebaited and left to be looked at the following week.

In all I made three trips to gather the specimens, viz. September 10 and 17 and October 8, and as I had then collected as many of the *Geotrupes splendidus* as I could handle, in addition to numerous other specimens, did not care to continue the experiment further. In all several hundred beetles were taken, of which the following species were the most interesting to me: *Geotrupes splendidus,* of which I took in all 80 specimens, *Geotrupes egeriei, Myas coracinus,* and *Cymindis cribricollis.*

The bottles containing the condensed milk proved to be the most attractive and contained the greatest number of beetles, most of which were dead when examined but in good condition. In the bottles with earth in the bottom the *Geotrupes* had buried themselves in the dirt and were alive when taken and the bottles containing the syrup had only a comparatively few insects in them.

In baiting for beetles near Washington, D. C., I have always found the sugaring material by far the best bait and have abandoned the use of condensed milk entirely.—ERNEST SHOEMAKER.

BOOK NOTICE.

Genera Insectorum, diriges par P. WYTSMAN, 103me Fasicule. Lepidoptera, Heterocera, Family Geometridæ, by LOUIS P. PROUT. 1910.

It is always a pleasure to see a needed piece of work well done, and probably there is nothing more desirable at present than a revision of the world's genera of Geometridæ, and certainly it could not have been better executed than by Mr. Louis B. Prout in Genera Insectorum.

To date but two of the contemplated six parts of the work have appeared. In the first part, in an introduction, the history of the family is reviewed, beginning with the tenth edition of Linnæus's "Systema Naturæ." This is followed by a discussion of the general characters of the family, the early stages, and the subdivision of the family.

Three main groups are recognized which are represented by six subfamilies, four contained in group *A,* and one each in the other two groups, *B* and *C.* Group A contains the subfamilies Brephinæ, Œnochrominæ, Hemitheinæ (= Geometridæ), and Acidalinæ (= Sterrhinæ)[1]; group *B* consists of the Larentiinæ (= Hydriomeninæ together with Dyspteridinæ); and group *C* of the Geometrinæ (= Ennominæ).

Besides the introduction, the first part of the work contains the revision of the Brephinæ. The author recognizes in this subfamily two genera and seven species; *Brephos* typified by *B. notha* of Hübner has two sections, the second of which contains our North American species, *infans* and *fletcheri, Melanis* Boisd. and *californicus* Boisd., the specific identification of which has not yet been positively established, are mentioned in a note. *Leucobrephos* contains only two species of which one, *brephoides,* occurs in America. This part of the work is illustrated by one plate showing structural characters of the family, and a moth of each genus and section of the Brephinæ.

The second part of the work (104me fascicule) deals with the Œnochrominæ, which is admitted to be a fusion of a number of small groups generally accepted as representing the more ancestral forms of the Geometridæ. The subfamily is divided into three tribes. Œnochromicæ, the first and largest of the tribes, contains 96 genera and over 400 species, about 35 of these latter being new. The tribe is world-wide in its distribution but is predominantly Australian, is but weakly represented in the palearctic fauna, and contains but one nearctic species, *Alsophila pometaria.* Ametridicæ and Hedylicæ are relatively small tribes with a neotropical distribution, consisting of 9 genera and 46 species almost evenly divided between them. The former contains the only other two Œnochromids which occur in our fauna, *Armetris* (*Mecoceras*) *nitocris* and *Almodes terraria,* both essentially Central American species but which invade our southern borders.

---

[1] *Synomila, Paota* and *Hæmatopis* are included in this subfamily.

Geometridists generally can feel grateful to Mr. Prout for the excellent and very thorough piece of work he is doing. One of the greatest handicaps to Lepidopterists is the fact that in many families genera have not been considered with reference to those of the world, but rather new genera after new genera have been erected when only those of a relatively small region was known to the describer. With the literature scattered this method of working could scarcely be avoided, unless, indeed, a student absolutely refused to diagnose any species whose structure placed it quite outside the pale of any genus known from his particular region—even though that region embraced the while of one faunal realm, in which case he would be tolerably secure. But with Mr. Prout's work completed (and we trust that the other parts will follow in rapid succession) there will be little excuse for duplicating genera in the Geometridæ. Of course, we may not always agree with him as to what constitutes generic or subgeneric characters but this is a minor consideration and in no way detracts from the excellence of the work or lessens its usefulness.—JOHN A. GROSSBECK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.[1]

MEETING OF MARCH 7, 1911.

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held in the American Museum of Natural History, March 7, 1911, at 8.15 P. M., with the president, Mr. Leng, in the chair and fifteen members present.

In the absence of Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Engelhardt acted as secretary pro tem.

The arrangement for a joint field meeting with the Brooklyn Entomological Society over Decoration Day at Yapank, L. I., was referred to Mr. Engelhardt.

Mr. Olsen's resignation as a member of the field committee was accepted and Mr. Sleight appointed in his place.

---

[1] Owing to unavoidable circumstances, the publication of the Society's minutes has been greatly delayed in the past. Such material as is in the hands of the Publication Committee is presented herewith at the request of the Society.